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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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The Vanderbilt holdings of United States bonds, New York brokers say, are all registered four per cents., and amount to $40,000,000.

Sam Small, the evangelist, says he likes to wrestle with Satan all the time, and then he announces that he will make his permanent home in Washington.

California raised, cured and shipped over 350 carloads of raisins last year, and will do 100 carloads better for 1887. The Spanish raisin is now playing second fiddle.

London has a Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association, which provides a free supply of water for man and beast in the public streets. It is estimated that the troughs and fountains are used by not less than 250,000,000 drinkers every year.

An estimate has been made up of the value of the British cereal and root crops of the present year as compared with the year 1886. The figures show an increase of £1,567,294 on those of the preceding year, caused chiefly by the enhanced value of the turnip and potato crop.

A child born to Mr. and Mrs. Bohn of East Dubuque, Ia., recently, had no eyes or any semblance of eyes. A surgical operation failed to reveal any trace of a visual organ. The usual seat of vision is covered by a tight, smooth skin. The child is unusually healthy and in all other respects perfect.

There is some danger in being a too progressive scientist. When Professor Mendelaieff was descending in his military balloon near Moscow, after observing the recent eclipse, several peasants ran out of the village of Oderkoff with guns to shoot "the evil beast that had darkened the face of the sun."

A calf without eyes or tail was recently born on an Oregon ranch. Although blind, it will not run into anything. It is kept in a corral alone and will start to run toward one of the fences, and when within a few feet will stop, turn in another direction and go through the same performance. It will not the same toward a stream of water. The skin which covered the eyes was lanced, but no signs of the eye were visible.

Tom Smith, an Alaska machinist, stumbled on a gold mine at Berner Bay a few weeks ago that will make him rich. While prospecting in a gulch one afternoon he became thirsty and dropped down on his hands and knees to drink from the stream of clear water which ran at his feet. To his astonishment the bed of the stream seemed sprinkled with gold, and he saw that he had leaned directly over a rich vein. Samples of the quartz which he brought to town assayed several thousand dollars to the ton.

A Michigan man who has traveled much abroad, was heard to say in conversation that Americans had but little idea to what extent their products and inventions were used in Holland especially. "Do you know," he remarked, "that when I was admitted to the apartments of the king in the royal palace at Amsterdam, I passed through a door on brass hinges and secured by a brass lock coming from a Massachusetts manufactory? Near by was a very comfortable looking and neat upholstered Grand Rapids chair, with a cuspidor at the left, the product of a Baltimore factory. Over the mantel, designed by an American, hung a landscape by Thomas Moran of Philadelphia, and on it, among other ornaments, a Colorado stag vase and a box of Michigan toothpicks."

The first young girl to be cremated in America was 9-year-old Alida Weissleder, the daughter of the superintendent of the Brush Electric Light Company in Cincinnati. Her body was burned in short time ago at the crematory in that city. The corpse, wrapped in white alum linen, with white and yellow roses on the breast, was slid into the retort by two attendants, who at once retired, and in the stillness that followed the mourners could hear the puff and sizzle of the gases of the body as the heat devoured it. After an hour the blue flames stopped circling about the body, and a long white streak was seen where it had been. These ashes, when gathered up, weighed less than a pound. They were returned to the parents and will be preserved in an urn. It was the ninth incineration at the crematory.

A discussion is going the rounds of the press as to the relative strength of wet or dry timber. We do not believe, says the Scottish-American, that there is much to be made out of the discussion. Some kinds of timber are stronger when dry while other kinds are stronger when wet or green. But most hard woods when wet will possess more tensile strength than when dry. Timber thoroughly seasoned is more brittle than when green, and with the necessary force will break square off, while the same timber green will stand about the same pressure by bending more or less without breaking. Take a hickory sapling that is almost impossible to break in its green state, although it may bend double, and thoroughly dry it, and you may easily break it almost "square off," as the boys say. So with almost any kind of timber. Drying makes it stiffer, more unyielding, but in very few instances stronger.

"What is Friendship?"

I've been reading, oh friend! whose earnest eyes
Would search my spirit through,
The tale of a dreamer who well replies
To the question asked by you.
And ponder it well; for the fable
A subtle meaning bears,
To guide through life's temptations,
And show thee its hidden snares.

Where the polar star looks coldly down
On the land of the eternal snows,
'Neath the glittering iceberg's ceaseless frown
The "Esperito Sancto" grows,
Each leaf of exquisite beauty
By ice king's gems embossed;
Each leaf, and branch, and petal
Are formed of glistening frost.

Mid the dazzling stillness of Arctic days,
A phantom flower it gleams
In the pallid sunlight's frozen rays,
Like a symbol of death and dreams.
Should a shadow fall o'er its whiteness,
Or the sunbeams warmer grow,
It folds its filmy petals
And vanishes into the snow.

And one who would pluck this enchanted flower,
Or gaze on its beauty frail,
Must have hands as clean and heart as pure
As the Knight of the Holy Grail.
Do you see, oh, friend, the meaning
Of this fable I've told to you?
That he who would hope for friendship
Must, himself, be pure and true.

'Tis a flower that will droop 'neath passion's glow,
In darkness it fades away,
For the blossom of friendship will only grow
In the calm, fair light of day.
Let your life be free and noble,
As your heart is leal and true,
And the exquisite flower of friendship
Will always bloom for you.

—[EDNA C. JACKSON.

"KEEP YOUR PROMISE."

Commodore Vanderbilt, as most people know, did not take very kindly to removing from Staten Island to New York City, when his affairs began to prosper but was compelled to do so in order to be near his business. He bought a house just in the outskirts of the city where he thought he could be sure of comparative quiet. He found a comfortable place close by a graveyard, with not many houses about him and settled down.

The first night he spent in the new place was a terrible revelation to him. Instead of the absolutely quiet surroundings of his island home, he had an atmosphere vocal with the yells of what seemed a thousand cats. The neighborhood must have been, he was convinced, a favorite resort for all the cats in the city. They rendezvoused in the graveyard, and flocked on his back fence, and perched on his shed roof and caterwauled madly all night long. He slept scarcely five minutes at a time. The next night it was repeated, and the next. Instead of getting used to it the commodore was getting more and more nervous and slept less and less. The wear and tear began to tell on him.

Vanderbilt had his boots blacked every morning by a lad who had stationed his box not far away, making an arrangement with the boy in order to get the shine reasonably cheap. One morning he sat down in the boy's chair with such a weary air and with so haggard a look on his face that the boy asked sympathetically—

"Wot's de matter, customer?"

The commodore, for want of a better confidant, opened his heart to the bootblack and told him the harrowing tale of the cats.

"Wot 'll yer give me, boss," said the boy, "if I'll clean out all de cats for you?"

"What 'll I give you? Why, I'll give you a dollar apiece for every cat you kill in my yard," said the commodore.

"All right, customer," said the bootblack, "I'll be there tonight."

That night the commodore slept as he had not slept since he left Staten Island. H woke in the morning with the de ightful sense of having slept only about fifteen minutes, and yet knowing that he had slept soundly all night. When he went out he found his bootblack sitting on the front step.

"How 'd you sleep, boss?" asked the boy.

"Splendidly, young man, splendidly."

"Hear any cats?"

"Not a cat. How much do I owe you?"

"Come round in the back yard an' we'll see," said the boy.

They went around to the back yard. There were two rough-looking youngsters sitting on the fence, and on the ground was a pile of dead cats that made the commodore turn pale.

"For heaven's sake, how many cats have you there?" he gasped.

"We'll t'row 'em over in another pile, boss," said the bootblack, "an' you kin score 'em up."

The boy began to toss the cats over deliberately, and the commodore counted until he had got up to fifty. Then he called out—

"Hold on! That'll do. See here; I'll give you three fellows just five dollars apiece. That's big pay for a night's work."

"Can't do it, boss," said the bootblack, "I've made de arrangement wid dese gentlemen here, an' de understanding is a dollar apiece for de cats."

"Well, I won't give you but five dollars each all around," said the commodore.

He pulled out the money and shook it in their faces, but the boys refused to take it. Finally they withdrew in silence, leaving the commodore, aroused and ill-natured, with his cats. They formed a resolve to "get even with him," and made their plans accordingly.

That night the commodore had not been asleep very long before he was roused by the most unearthly caterwauling that he had ever heard in his life. He woke with the impression that there was a stack of cats on the foot of his bed. Then he fancied they were at least on the window sill of his room. But presently he became aware that they were somewhere in the yard near his window. He could stand it no longer, and seized a loaded pistol that was in a bureau drawer and blazed away, one, two, three shots, at what seemed to be the centre of the disturbance in the yard. Then he heard a cry and groan of anguish from some human being. He dressed partially and went out into the yard, and found there, writhing in pain, the policeman on the beat, with a ball from the commodore's revolver in his leg. He also found a large gunny-bag in which was a wriggling, plunging mass of cats, all of them howling now with a fury redoubled by the episode of the shooting. The policeman was able to explain that he had seen what seemed to be a wild animal of extraordinary proportions, which made a noise like a hundred cats, plunging around on the commodore's lawn, and had come over to investigate; and no sooner had he discovered that the object was a big gunny-bag full of cats, and had prepared to release the animals, than the commodore had opened fire on him from the window, with disastrous effect.

The policeman sued Vanderbilt for damages, and the commodore had to pay him a thousand dollars to settle—a fact which became quite generally known. As to the cats, he knew where they came from, but the peculiar and unfinished nature of the transaction with the boys prevented him from mentioning it, or from breaking his former contract with the bootblack, who continued to shine his boots as of yore. The day after the commodore had settled with the policeman the boy looked up from his box and remarked:

"Sleep well, last night, boss?"

The commodore only grunted in response.

"Any cats, now-a-days?"

The commodore jumped up from the chair.

"See here!" he exclaimed; "how many cats did you kill that night?"

"Ninety-three, boss."

The commodore pulled out his checkbook and hastily drew a check.

"Here's a check for $100," said he, "and now don't you ever say cats to me again in your life, nor talk about this thing to anybody else, or I'll break every bone in your body."

"Agreed, boss," said the boy, as he pocketed the check.

This story recalls another that is somewhat like it with a different flavor and local color, however, and quite as authentic. It happened down on the Cape in a time now well gone by, when Benjamin C— was a prominent man down there, wealthy, and foremost in a good many business enterprises. Old Mr. C— was thrifty, like most of the Cape people, with a high regard for the almighty dollar. He had a lively, freckle-faced grandson, as agile as a squirrel, who was named for him, Benjamin C. D—, since a man of a good deal of prominence on his own account, and who lived with him. The old gentleman's barn, as a good many other old places have done, became terribly infested with rats. The old gentleman was so greatly annoyed that he offered the boy fifty cents apiece for all the rats he would catch and show to him, alive on the premises, a precaution to prevent sharp practice on the part of the youth. After two or three days little Benjamin came to old Benjamin and asked him to step out into the barn. He did so and was conducted to a big disused molasses barrel that stood in the middle of the barn floor and asked to look into it. And there on the bottom, was a wriggling mass of rats, three or four deep, struggling vainly to get out of the barrel.

"My gorry!" exclaimed the old gentleman. "Where'd you get all these rats?"

"Caught 'em here in the barn, gran'-sir."

"How many be they?"

"Eighty. That's just $40, gran'sir."

"Forty dollars! Why, I ain't goin' to pay you all that money."

"Ain't you? didn't you agree to, gran'sir?"

The boy looked up. There was a rope dangling down from the beam above, that was used to help in climbing up to the hayloft. Benny pulled himself up hand over hand on this rope until he hung suspended over the barrel.

"Ain't you goin' to give me that $40 you agreed to, gran'sir?" said the boy.

"Never!" said the old man, looking into the barrel with its squirming mass of rats.

"Well, then, here goes!" said the boy.

With a lively kick of his foot he upset the barrel in the direction of his grandfather. The multitude of rats poured out around the old man's feet. He leaped wildly up and down in terror, and sprang through the mass to a ladder that stood near. Then he ran up the ladder with an agility that he had not equalled for fifty years. And the rats resumed possession of the premises.

Hoc fabulæ docent that venerable men of wealth had best keep their honest engagements with small boys, even if the small boys turn out to be much smarter than the venerable gentlemen took them to be, and greatly exceed expectations in their performances.—[Boston Transcript.

TOMATO CANNERIES.

Progress of the Tomato From Field to Consumer.

One of the Great Industries of New Jersey.

What the peach orchards are to Delaware the tomato fields are so much to Salem and Cumberland counties, says a letter from Salem, N. J., to the New York Times. The tomatoes are picked in the regular Delaware peach baskets and loaded on wagons purposely arranged for the purpose. The farmer takes the load to the can house and is met by a "wagon master," who assigns him a place in the procession and he puts his wagon in it. If he is a prudent and industrious farmer he unhitches his horses and returns to his farm with his team, for he can, in all probability go home, gather another load, and return to the canning house before his first load is wanted at the "scalder."

Long lines of farm wagons loaded with this fruit may be seen around each of the great establishments. The farmers in most cases have gone home and left their wagons unguarded. They are perfectly safe. Tomatoes are so abundant that not even the street gamin will molest them. Sometimes 24 hours pass between the time a wagonload is delivered to the wagon master and its delivery to the scalder. The scalder is the primary machine in the canning factory, unless the scales be classed as a part of the factory. The scales are in the street, but the register is inside of the office. The farmer, who, by the grace of the wagon master has the next turn at the scalder, is told to pull his wagon on to the scales, and the wagon, basket, and man are all weighed together. Then he is told to "pull up" to the scalder. This scalder is a large box tub, made square, into which there is turned a steam pipe by which the water may be kept hot. Inside of the scalder and working on hinges there is a half round iron basket that will hold the tomatoes. This basket is so arranged that a man with a rope running through a block can lower the tomatoes into scalding water or lift them out at will. Usually two baskets are put into the scalder at a time, and by the time the farmer can walk the four or five steps backward to the wagon and return these two baskets of tomatoes have been scalded and by a movement of the rope sent into tubs, and it is said that they are washed at the same time that they are scalded; but, as the water in which they are scalded is generally so muddy as to make it impossible to see a tomato a hair's breadth under the surface, I rather question the cleaning process.

Some of the factories are more cleanly than others, but there is not a factory that has so far overcome the difficulty of washing. And so far as I have seen, that is the feature of the packing that is not perfect, excepting that none of the factories wash their cans before using them. The women who "skin" the tomatoes might come into the factory with unclean hands, but in five minutes' work the hand of the tidiest and most cleanly woman in the place would be no cleaner than those of the most untidy, so rapid is the action of the tomato acid in taking the dirt from the hands. After the tomatoes have been "skinned" they are thrown into buckets, and whenever a woman fills an ordinary water bucket she is given a check which entitles her to 3 or 4 cents. Many women here will "skin 50 buckets per day or 5 an hour.

When the baskets are filled a man throws them into the hopper of a machine called a "stuffer." These machines are usually operated by steam power, and a pressure of the feet sends a can full of tomatoes into a can, seldom failing to fill it. To prevent having light cans, each one as it is taken away from the "stuffer" is passed to a woman termed a "finisher," and she sees that it is properly filled. In several of the factories that I visited there was being successfully operated a machine by which by the use of unskilled labor the caps could be soldered to ten cans at one operation, but most of the caps are soldered by what is commonly known as chub irons, and one cap is finished at a time. The cans are then put into large trays made of iron, and these trays, piled one upon another, are put into large tubs filled with hot water and scalded for upward of an hour, when they are taken out and piled over the factory floor, and sometimes outdoors, where they may best be cooled. The next day they are carefully inspected, and those not properly "processed" are taken out and reprocessed.

A few days after the cans have been corked they are ready for labeling and packing into cases for shipping. In many of the larger factories these operations are to be seen at one visit. There is one canning establishment here in Salem where preparations were made to can about 1,800,000 cans, or 150,000 dozen. That quantity of tomatoes will sell this season for upward of $150,000.

Unkind.

Young Sampson, who thinks he can play the cornet, is serenading his girl when the old gentleman interrupts him with:

"Here, you! We don't want fish at this hour of night."—[Philadelphia News.

"I wonder what makes those buttons burst off so?" exclaimed a lady petulently. Force of habit, I should think," he said softly.

A "Lucky Piece."

Two ladies met on Woodward avenue. As they stopped to speak one of them dropped her pocketbook, and the money in it rolled out on the sidewalk.

"Too bad," said the other as she assisted her friend to restore the contents; "it's such bad luck to drop money unless it belongs to someone else."

"I don't mind," answered the owner of the pocketbook, "because you see I carry a lucky piece."

This habit of carrying a piece of money for luck has become something more than a superstition since it is a practice common among all classes.

"I wouldn't take a hundred dollars for that sixpence," said a staid business man recently. "I found it in my mother's purse when she died, and I have always kept it as a souvenir."

He did not say that it brought him luck or that he had any superstition connected with it, but he unconsciously valued it as a charm.

There is a piece of bone that is taken from a fish, called a sheep's head which shows plainly the imprint of the letter "L." Theatrical people value this very highly as a lucky piece.

The Scotch have a fashion of handing back a trifling bit of coin when a payment is made. This is called a lucky penny, and is always carefully treasured.

It is almost impossible to find a pocketbook that does not have some trifling charm in it to bring luck to its owner. It may be a coin, a stone, a chicken's wish-bone, a child's first tooth or a smooth sixpence, but it is expected to accomplish some or all of these missions: Keep off disease; avert the evil eye; protect the person carrying it from bodily harm; bring prosperity in business, love, courtship and marriage; thwart the evil designs of enemies; insure a safe journey and perform many other apparent miracles.—[Detroit Free Press.

A Magnificent Gift.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has offered a splendid gift to the Indian government. Impressed with the idea that the expenditure of the Indian empire goes on growing, mainly in consequence of outlay on the defences of the frontier, and wishing to resist the agressive designs of Russia, his highness, "as the oldest ally of the English in India," proposes to give £200,000 a year for three years toward strengthening the northern border. His highness, we imagine, has an eye to investment, and has an intention of asking once more for the restitution of the Berars, which, he thinks, would be greatly facilitated by a display of practical loyalty. There is no reason to doubt, however, that he is heartily opposed to a Russian invasion—though, his people being Sheeahs, he is not exactly the grand Mussulman prince the Times chooses to believe—and it is neither generous nor wise to inquire too closely into motives. The gift is a great one, and we trust will be accepted with warm thanks, and employed to construct forts to protect our second line of defence, the Indus river. If those forts can float and move, so much the better. We are too slow in commencing this work, probably because the ruling soldiers are all in favor of advancing beyond our proper boundary, seizing Candahar, and fighting the great battle within Afghanistan itself. That might be the wiser course if our business in India were not governing; but the viceroys have to think of sparing English soldiers, and keeping the burden on the treasury within reasonable bounds.—[London Spectator.

Fishing for a Cow's Cud.

"There is great excitement on the place when a cow loses her cud," said the old farmer. "The boys run as fast as they can for the cow doctor, and we all turn to and get things ready for him. The cow stands with her head down and neck stretched out, and is altogether the most woe-begone animal you ever saw."

"What will happen if she doesn't find the cud?"

"She will starve to death. You see a cow has four stomachs, and what she eats through the day goes into the first one. And at night she brings up some of the food from the first stomach and masticates it. This is called chewing the cud. After she has done this, it goes to the second stomach and is digested. If she loses her cud, she can't pass the food from the first stomach to the second, and is bound to starve.

When the doctor arrives he slaps the cow's sides, twists her tail and looks in her mouth. Then he calls for a piece of salt codfish and puts it in her mouth. If that fails to bring the cud he rubs her throat and calls for slippery elm. He puts a wad of it into her jaws and tries to get her to chew. That failing, he tries a bunch of grass and a wad of willow leaves. If all fail, a live frog is brought and started down the cow's throat. This never fails. The cow gives a heave when the frog tickles her windpipe, and up come frog and cud."—[Mail and Express.

Celery.

Celery, says a New York restaurant keeper, requires the carefulest kind of careful cultivation. It has to be planted and transplanted, and then kept heaped up with dirt. The soil must be rich and well drained. In Europe it grows wild in the ditches, and in its native state is rank, coarse, disagreeable in taste, and even very poisonous. It has taken a long cultivation to civilize celery, and make it the gentle, delicate thing we know.

Intelligence in the Horse.

A horse belonging to a truckman named McCormack, whose stand is in South street, near the dry docks, is fed every day exactly at noon, which time is generally announced by the steam whistles of Hecker's mills. If the engineer is a minute or two late in pulling his string it can be told by the action of the horse that always puts his forelegs upon the curbstone at the second of high meridian. His habit is known to all of the calkers, and they sometimes knock off by old Mac's horse. One of the specialties in the varied character of the loads that he pulls are 100-pound bundles of old copper sheathing that is stripped from ship bottoms. Two score is a load, and if but 19 are put upon the cart he doesn't budge unless urged, but when the twentieth is tossed on then he shakes his harness and braces up for the word to go.

A horse that stands before a wagon in front of a Vesey street concern is treated every day to an apple by a benevolent old gentleman. He pokes it into the strap muzzle and the horse munches it with the greatest satisfaction. Notwithstanding his blinds he knows, amid those of all the throng of passers-by, the welcome step of his friend and manifests his delight in various ways. A few days ago the old gentleman hurried by without stopping, but the horse was not to be put off from his accustomed tidbit, and so soon as he noticed the neglect he started to follow, much to the surprise of the driver. Later on the apple was given to him, and he ceased his nervous action. Refuse-cart horses, whose owners are in the employment of the street cleaning department, are thoroughly posted about their duties and need no prodding. They spot an ash can and pull the cart to the point nearest to it, and when they hear the finality of the noise of the dump they start off for the next can. Car horses stop and go at the sound of the conductor's gong. And it is told of a grand marshal of a procession that when he was practicing with his horse preliminary to the day of parade he was annoyed by the persistent efforts of the animal to stop at certain houses. He had hired him from a retail milkman.—[N. Y. Times.

Windmills and Pumps.

As we have frequently stated during the past year a great deal can be done, not only in the drier regions but in many other rain supplied states to escape the consequences of severe droughts, such as have recently prevailed in Northern and Central Illinois and more or less in adjacent territories. Some time ago we measured the discharge of water from a pump in a well twenty-seven feet deep, driven by a medium windmill. With only a gentle breeze this amounted to twenty-one quarts per minute, equal to about 30,000 quarts or 7500 gallons per day. With a larger windmill and pump and stronger wind the amount of water flow would be greatly increased. If we suppose such a pump as the above to average as much during the year the amount of water would reach 2,737,500 gallons. If caught in an easily made reservoir and allowing one-third of the water to be evaporated, there would still be a great abundance for all farm stock during the dry season and enough more to supply the lack of rainfall upon quite a little plot during the few weeks it is needed. Thus, for example, suppose we allow half of the water to be lost by evaporation and in its use by animals, the other half (1,368,750 gallons) would be equal to an inch deep over fifty acres or five inches deep over ten acres, which would often save a crop. This amount is equal to 182,967 cubic feet and would be held in a reservoir or little lake only ten rods square and not quite seven feet deep. These calculations are merely given for illustration of what may be done.—[Prairie Farmer.

Gambling in California's Early Days.

There was a French woman who played the violin, receiving $100 a day therefor; and as women were so scarce in those days, whenever she left the saloon to go out on the street every saloon around the square was emptied to get a look at her. In these saloons there were piles of gold, both in coin and in sacks of gold dust, that would put some of our commercial banks of the present day to the blush, and long tables that had their croupiers ready to rake in or pay out as fast as the cards were turned off.

Among other noted players was a judge at that time, who made it a point every evening to go around from place to place and make high play. Upon entering with his attendant, who carried the sack, he would first sit down at a table and bar off every other player; then set his time of play at a limit, say twenty minutes or half an hour, the stake from $10,000 to $20,000, with the bank. Meantime, to keep the crowd that would be in at the time, which would number from 300 up to near 1000, he always asked them all to take a drink, which meant 25 cents a head for the bar; and if he won he paid for the drinks; if he lost, the bank had them to pay for.—[Overland Monthly.

Leaders in College.

Father—Who are the leading men in your class at college, Tom?

Tom—There is Ed Pender, can curve a ball around two posts. Tom Smith can kick 9 feet and 2 inches high, and Andy Jordan can throw any man in the university. Our class is going to make a brilliant record, father.—[Burlington Free Press.

Inns in the Orient.

South of the Balkan Mountains, says Thomas Stevens in the New York Sun, the traveler bids farewell to hotels for the time being, except at such points as Constantinople or Philippopolis. The mehana of the Orient, with all its discomforts and abominations, takes the place of the European village inn. One now finds himself among people who know nothing of Western comfort. At the wayside mehana the accommodations are of the rudest kind. Instead of a soft bed, the traveler may consider himself fortunate if he can obtain a tattered quilt or blanket in which to curl himself up on the floor, or on a bench. He may consider himself more fortunate still if these casual articles are reasonably free from vermin. All of them are tenanted more or less, and extraordinary precautions must be taken for self protection. The food obtainable at the mehana is equally abominable. Black bread, sometimes so hard that it has to be soaked in water before it can be eaten, a jar of malodorous substance supposed to be soft cheese, and villainous spirits called mastic is the regular stock in trade of the mehana cuisine. If the fates are propitious, one may perchance be able to obtain an egg or two, or a chicken, and small cups of strong black coffee are usually to be had also. The proprietor, a greasy, sheepskin-clad individual, will undertake to cook the eggs or chicken if requested. If left to follow his own devices, he will boil the eggs hard and cut the chicken up in little pieces and stew it. The seasoning will be a small chunk of rock salt.

After crossing the Bosporus into Asiatic Turkey, there is a change of name from mehana to khan, but there is little or no change in the institution itself. The khan exists only along the regular post routes. In the remote villages one has to depend entirely on the hospitality of the people. To the credit of the Turks, let it be said that no matter what their shortcomings may be in other directions, they are always hospitable. The Reis, or head man of the village, is always ready to do the honors of the occasion upon the arrival of a traveler. In his rude house, often but a mere mud hut, with stable and dwelling rooms all beneath the same low flat roof, the stranger is sure of shelter and the best food the village affords. No payment is exacted for this, but the proper thing is to make presents of money to the Reis's children in return for what one has received.

Japanese Children.

The children are a great feature of Japanese life. They swarm everywhere; the houses are full of them; the streets overflow with them. They seem a blessing vouchsafed in a peculiar degree to the Japanese. Little tots hardly able to walk themselves carry, fastened to their backs, tiny infants, for whose heads I often trembled, as they are allowed to hang down in such a fashion as to seem on the point of breaking off any minute. The rising generation of Japan seems to delight in mere existence; these tiny atoms of humanity sport in the sunshine, as a rule most scantily clad, roll over in the dust, run and skip, all overflowing with the jolliest mirth. Their parents seem to idolize them; nowhere have I seen so many men occupying themselves with children as I did in Japan. The whole character of the people is child-like, especially in the interior, where they have had no chance to be infected by the superior knowledge of their western brethren.

In the villages men can be seen carrying in their arms babes, leading one or two at the same time. The smallest hamlet has shops where nothing else is sold but toys, and these luxuries are lavished on every Japanese baby. The children are, as a rule, pleasant to look upon, with their little round and plump faces and short hair—which on boys' heads is allowed to grow all around the head shorn to about two or three inches in length, with a round spot in the centre on the top of the crown shaved bare. The dolls that come to our toy stores from Japan are faithful images of their children. Flying paper dragons is one of their favorite games, and the skill expended on the ornamentation of these is astonishing. A peculiar custom is the hoisting of an immense paper fish, painted elaborately, on a pole in front of a house where a baby is born.—[The Overland Monthly.

Killing the Last Few Elk.

Some one has recently been killing elk in Kern county. There is in California only one little band of these noble animals left, and they pasture among the cattle in the range west of Bakersfield. At one time, not many years ago, they were more numerous in this valley than cattle now are, but, like the American buffalo, they have been almost exterminated by sportsmen during the past twenty-five years. The game laws of the state prohibit the killing of elk at any time, and parties near where the few remaining are accustomed to range have used every endeavor to prevent their destruction.—[Visalia (Cal.) Delta.

George Was Hopeful.

"You understand, George, of course," she said, as she nestled in his arms, "that I shall have no money of my own until papa passes away."

"I understand, dear," replied George, tenderly and hopefully, "but just think, love, how feeble your father is."—[Epoch.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Synopsis of Annual Reports of Department Bureaus.

Receipts and Expenditures, and Other Matters.

Adjutant-General Drum, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, states that the steadily increasing interest manifested by the militia of the State is evidenced by the high percentage of attendance at the annual encampments and the generally excellent military spirit of the troops. The reports of officers on duty as military professors in colleges and universities are generally satisfactory, and evidence a widening sense of appreciation of the value of the early and partial instruction of the youths of the country in military studies and habits. The average number of students attending these institutions was 6,662, of whom 660 attended artillery drills and 3,273 infantry drills.

The Adjutant-General thinks that the pay of the lowest non-commissioned officers should not be less than $35, and that the pay of the entire class should be readjusted on the suggested pay for the lowest position to $50 or $55 for the highest. On the subject of discharges in the army, the report states that the presence in the ranks of nearly seventy per cent. of the legal strength of the army, with the service ranging from three to thirty-five years, indicate clearly that the great majority of the men who desert or seek their discharge is limited to that class who have less than three years' service. In order to eliminate from the army, without injury to the Government, men either inapt for military service or purposely restless and discontented by the demands and restraints of a soldier's life, the Adjutant General recommends that, except where long and faithful service constitute a strong element of favorable consideration, discharges be made purchasable by the payment of a sum sufficient to reimburse the Government the expense of recruiting and transportation.

The administration of the affairs of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, the report says, has been satisfactorily conducted during the past year, and the prison has probably reached the limit of its growth while the army remains at its present standard. The accommodations are believed to be sufficient for the number of prisoners which it may be necessary to send to the prison.

The Paymaster-General's Report.

Paymaster-General Rochester, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, states that the receipts of the Pay Department during the year amounted to $15,887,765 and the disbursements $14,230,956. Surplus funds deposited in the Treasury amount to $30,609; Paymasters' collections to $287,384, and the balance in the hands of paymasters June 30, 1887, to $1,338,014. The amount disbursed during the year shows a large increase over the previous year, which is due to the large amount paid on Treasury certificates, the settlement of claims for soldiers for back pay and bounty. He states that at the date of the last annual report the number of officers in the Pay Department was 48; since then Col. George L. Febiger and Major C. J. Sprague have been retired, and Major John E. Blanc has died. Of the 45 officers now in the department only 40 are available for duty, and this number will, before the close of the next fiscal year, be reduced to 37, by the retirement of three officers now on active duty.

The Paymaster General recommends that section 1290 of the Revised Statutes be so amended as to authorize the appointment by the Secretary of War of such number of additional clerks to Paymasters as the service may require. The appropriation for mileage will be exhausted before the end of next December.

Commodore Schley's Report.

Commodore W. S. Schley, of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy. During the year an expenditure of $70,877 was made to refit vessels and to supply them with stores at the various yards, and $357,137 was expended for material.

The management of the training station at Coasters' Harbor Island is highly commended, and credit is given to the commanding officer of the training squadron for the efficiency and good order of his command. Attention is called to the necessity of two modern steam cruising ships to take the place of the three training ships now in use—the Portsmouth, Johnstown and Saratoga.

In regard to the enlisted men and apprentices the report states that the number allowed by law was not exceeded during the fiscal year. The men enlisted are carefully examined, and are in the main well-behaved and orderly, responding readily to the interest manifested in them. The Chief recommends that an additional number of 700 men be asked for for special service in the Naval Academy, coast survey, and fish commission, as the force of men which at present must be detailed for this service frequently cramps the bureau in fitting out additional vessels.

A MONTH OF DISASTERS.

October's Record of Losses on the Great Lakes.

The month of October shows an aggregate of 285 accidents and disasters on all the lakes, 117 more than in September this year, and 115 more than in October of last year. They occurred as follows: Lake Michigan, 97; Lake Huron, the Straits, and Salt River, 80; rivers, 18; Lake Superior, 15; Georgian Bay, 13; Lake St. Clair, 35; Lake Erie and Welland Canal, 15; Lake Ontario, 12. The causes were: Heavy weather, 116, loss $281,400; stranded 55, loss $108,000; ashore 50, loss $229,500; sprung a leak 19, loss $36,490; disabled 24, loss $36,400; collision 18, loss $17,000; fire 3, loss $11,500; loss in cargoes, $351,100; total loss for the month, $1,066,390, an increase over September of $825,500.

Reckoning forty-nine lives lost with the steamer Vernon 132 persons were drowned from vessels in October on the great lakes. If all these losses could be thoroughly investigated, says a dispatch, there is every reason to believe that it would be found that the direct cause of more than one-half of them was overloading. Nine times out of ten disasters that are attributed to a stress of weather are really from carrying too much cargo. Never in the history of the lake marine has the dangerous practice of overloading vessels been carried to such an extreme as this season.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

MRS GARFIELD is receiving the most distinguished attention in England.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN, the composer, has regained his health, although much enfeebled by his recent illness.

JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT, the Swedish Nightingale, died in London, a few days since, in her sixty-seventh year.

THE wealthiest colored man in the North is Dr. J. Gloucester, of Brooklyn, who is estimated to be worth $200,000.

BEN BUTLER denies the rumor that he is to retire from the practice of his profession. He says he will die in the harness.

ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND is a devout Presbyterian. She has taken a pew in the First Presbyterian Church, on Fifth avenue, New York city.

SEVEN years ago G. J. Griffiths, of Los Angeles, Cal., was a poor miner in the Bodie Mining Camp, but to-day he is a millionaire many times over. His fortune was made in real estate.

THERE are already ten United States Senators in Washington who will remain there till Congress meets. They are Cockrell, Vest, Edmunds, Morrill, Harris, Jones, Dolph, Cullom, Platt and Call.

A SEA TURTLE, weighing about 1,000 pounds, eight feet in length from nose to tail, two feet through, and eight feet from flipper to flipper, was caught by James Bueno, a Soquel fisherman, while out with nets fishing near Capitola, Cal., a few days ago. It is the largest sea turtle ever caught on the Pacific coast.

The North Carolinian.

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Our purpose in making the above unprecedented offer is to place a Three Months trial of the CAROLINIAN in as many more homes in this District as possible before the 1st of January. When asked, "How can you afford to do it?" we answer: Our contract for these beautiful premiums is made with the Sunshine Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, who have invested over half a million dollars in the production of their magazine and pictures.

We are pleased to hold out such inducements to our people, and to all we extend a hearty invitation to forward us their names, for this offer merits the acceptance of every intelligent parent and lover of children.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

On the 8th inst there were elections held in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio Iowa, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Maryland and Virginia. The results are as follows:

In New York there is no change. The State offices were held by the Democrats and the Legislature by the Republicans; both remain so, the Republicans having the handsome majority of 28 on joint ballot.

In Pennsylvania the Republicans swept the State by over 32,000, a large majority for an "off year."

In New Jersey, too, there is a Republican victory, capturing the legislature by 21 majority on joint ballot, securing a Republican United States Senator in place of McPherson, Democrat. An important gain.

In Ohio, notwithstanding the desperate fight made by the Administration, the State goes Repnblican to the tune of 37,000 and electing a legislature with a majority of 27 on joint ballot.

In Massachusetts, in spite of the Democrats, Ben Butler and the Mugwamps, the grand old commonwealth goes Republican by one of its old fashioned majorities. As Webster once proudly said: "See Massachusetts; there she stands."

Iowa, too, has rallied to the Republican banner with increased zeal, and Nebraska whoops up a Republican majority of over 20,000.

In Maryland the Democratic majority is cut down to 8,000, a loss of 20,000 since the last election. The Republicans have nearly doubled their number in the legislature

As for Virginia, the Democrats only hold what they had before. Not much to crow over.

In looking over the field it is clear that the Republicans have much more than held their own and are in excellent condition for the more important contest of 1888.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE.

It takes in round numbers, about $365,000,000 annually to run the National Government, and there are only two ways of paying it. One is by direct taxation and that should only be resorted to in an emergency like war. The other method is by indirect taxation—the imposing of duties upon imported goods.

The Democratic and the Republican parties are as widely separated upon this question as the two poles. The Democratic party says, we will collect revenue to defray expenses only. We must have regard simply to the needs of the Government. The Republican party says—and it was the old whig doctrine—we will not only collect it for the purpose of securing revenue and defraying the expenses of the Government, but we will so manage it that it shall shield American capital, build up American industry and protect American labor.

This question is of vital interest to the laboring people of the United States. It is idle for them to undertake to settle other questions growing out of the labor problem until they are grounded upon the question of protection or free trade.

The Mormons are said to have turned their attention to Turkey, and sought permission of the Porte to establish a Mormon community in that country. Their polygamy would be no objection there, since the polygamous dispensation is tolerated in Turkey. The people of this country would not be very seriously grieved if they should all take it into their heads to go there.

A Nova Scotia statesman has lost his legislative seat because his agents hired vehicles to convey his voters to the polls. Young politicians looking for an opening will hardly settle in that country.

The Republican ticket was victorious in Chicago on the 8th.

LET STOCK BE WELL SHELTERED.

As winter approaches, many farmers note that their sheds and stables will be the better if more or less patching and repairing, in order to render them comfortable for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs It is well understood that no live stock can thrive, far less fatten, in the cold, and that much of the food given them, which should go to line the ribs, is in a manner wasted to supply the carbon needed to keep them warm. Good sheds and stables, close, but sufficiently ventilated, are, in an important sense, the cheapest stock food ever invented.

An agricultural writer says:

"A day's work with a sharp hatchet, a saw, some half-inch siding and a few pounds of nails of different sizes, will accomplish very much in the way of making the stables of stock comfortable. If boards are scarce, use tea-box mattings, to be had at the grocery store; also straw, old hay and cedar boughs—anything that will serve the purpose of keeping the stock from suffering."

Farmers will, of course be governed by circumstances. There are very few farmsteads which do not abound with material for repairing sheds and stables, and if a little lumber has to be bought it is passing cheap.

A MISTAKE SOME FARMERS MAKE.

Too many who start out as farmers make the mistake of going too largely in debt. One of the requisites for safe and profitable agriculture is a floating capital in addition to the fixed one invested in land and buildings. If a man has 150 acres of land clear and no money besides, as a rule it would be better for him to sell the 50 acres for cash simply to use the money so obtained in his business, for the farmer is handicapped who cannot buy enough of good tools, is not able to furnish his house with laber saving implements, nor get the cash prices for what he must buy, such as seed, stock, etc. And he should be above the necessity of selling his crops until he is sure they are going to the best market.

This lack of capital hampers many besides poor farmers. It hinders as well the comparatively wealthy who invest all they have in land and fail to provide ready money for use in emergencies and in daily business. Better, much better have less land and have more floating capital.

A COMPETENCY WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

"If the people are poor in this county it is, as a rule, because they permit it to be so," remarked a sage business man. A competency, at least, is within the reach of almost every one who will take the pains to procure it, and many who might be wealthy throw away their chances by a deliberate neglect of perfectly familiar rules of conduct.

There are, of course, some who have lost their accumulations through unavoidable disasters, and others, who, using all prudence, make grievous mistakes. They are the exceptions. Whoever will rigidly observe the precepts of business experience, which are well nigh as familiar as the ten commandments, cannot fail; or, should he fair, he will certainly recover himself, and that rapidly.

How men who are church members and profess to be Christians can rejoice, as we hear some of them do, over the election of a man like Fellows in New York city, is more than we can reconcile with consistency He is not only a confessed gambler, but it was shown that he has been sued for his gambling debts; that he begged a loan of Tweed the day after the jury had disagreed as to his guilt although he had a month before been an assistant in Tweed's prosecution, and that he is on intimate terms with the runaway boodlers in Canada, having lately made them an agreeable visit! But he was the "regular nominee."

The Hartford, Ct., *Times* considers the Seckle the Quaker maiden of pears. Its modest appearance bespeaks its virtue. We agree with the journal that "the Seckle, though not large, is as delicious a pear as the very finest. Seckel pears, in their perfection, like the very souls among men and women, are rather in the minority, but are prized all the more for that."

The important legal question in relation to Prohibition by State authority, now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States, is whether property in existence at the time of the establishment of Prohibition can be destroyed, or impaired in its value, without compensation to its owner.

There was an election for Congressman in the Second Rhode Island District on the 8th. It was redeemed by the Republicans. It required this result to settle the question should the next election for President happen to go to the House.

Farmers should remember that head work saves a great deal of hand work, and if systematically performed relieves the routine of life of some of its dullness.

The pen is mighter than the sword. —Old Adage.

Then how all important that the editorial pen should be in the hand of an honest man,

THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

On Friday last August Spies, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and A. R. Parsons were hanged in Chicago for participation in a conspiracy which resulted in the death of Policeman Matthias A. Degan and six of his comrades, and the maiming of about sixty-five men on the night of May 4, 1886, in what is now known as the riot in the Haymarket. They died as they had lived, unrepentant and definant. Samuel Fielding and Michael Schwab had their sentence commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life.

The President is said to have read the riot act to Civil Service Commissioners Oberly and Edgerton, on his return to Washington, for their bad breaks while he was away. He thinks the Commission has been placed in an unfavorable light before the country, and suggested to the voluble Commissioners that hereafter they decline to talk with newspaper men. This right he thinks is reserved to the President of the United States, especially when he can get a column or two in a metropolitan journal.

It is now clearly demonstrated that the Mugwump influence doesn't amount to much. In New York they have tried their strength in three State campaigns and each one has shown them to be weak. This year they threw all their weight into the canvass for Nicholl but they brought him no assistance. They were compelled also to endure the mortification of seeing the man whom they had helped to place in the Presidency throw his influence against them.

The Ohio Democrats had a pretty hard time of it this year. Several of their candidates for State officers had unsavory records and just before the election it was found out that Clark, the candidate for Board of Public Works, was a burglar and forger, and they had to displace him for another. Powell, the candidate for Governor, has not paid any taxes on his homestead for twelve years, and it was forfeited to the State.

The article, in another column, from the Murfreesboro *Index* "Why Farmers should patronize Fairs" is to the point. Fairs, when all the farmers and merchants attend and bring their products and articles made are a benefit to all—to the county and the district.

We were promised "Democratic times." We have got them. Democratic times are here. The prices of land and lots are fast declining to Democratic prices. Cattle, hogs and produce are getting down to Democratic standards. The CAROLINIAN predicted it.

During the last fifty years the most prosperous times for all classes have been the dearest; the most miserable have been the cheapest.

Employment is what makes our industrial community prosperous, not cheapness.

An Old Whig's View,

Cor. Statesville Mail.

Ed Mail: There are many men in Western North Carolina who have acted with the democratic party since the war only because they were afraid of negro equality, and wished to see the Internal Revenue abolished. These men were originally Whigs and were brought up to hate the very name of democracy. They know that Aaron Burr belonged to that party, and Benedict Arnold would have belonged to it, had he acquired citizenship in the New Republic.

They trace nullification, secession, civil war, conscription, tithing, the twenty negro law and the "blue bottles" all to that pestiferous party. But they have stayed with it because they have nowhere else to go. You men in the republican party while all right on the Union, the tariff, the National banking system, the Blair bill, and all others of the Whig principles have whether designedly or not, helped to draw the color line.

Now, nominate Dockery for Governor, and the old Whigs or Cadwell and the surrounding counties will rally to you.

They are sick and sorry of their strange surroundings and would trust Oliver Dockery to hew out a new pathway, wherein men of all former faiths might travel to the music of the Union, the tune being no more county government.

Linney's card has stirred up a regular hornet's nest among the old coons who sit about the court house and talk about "*our*" county.

OLD WHIG.

How Is It?

The Wytheville (Va) Enterprise says;

We are free from exaggeration in asserting that we have read the statement at least a thousand times in the last five years that a high tariff only the manufacturer; that it fails to make the operatives and laborers rich, but makes millionaires of a great number of their employers.

We would like to know, if this be a fact, how the $760,000,000 deposited to the credit of wage workers in the different savings banks in this country was acquired, and why it is that by far the greatest proportion of this vast sum is found in the vaults of these banks that are established in the greatest manufacturing districts? These savings banks in New England alone have $300,000,000 of deposits, nine-tenths of which are the surplus earnings of working men and women.

Perhaps He Likes It.

From the Philadelphia Call.

For a reform President Mr. Cleveland has dived pretty deep into New York political mud,

The Way it Was Done at the Home of Gov. Hill.

ELMIRA, Nov. 8.—Up to 5 o'clock this morning the Democratic Committeemen of the various precincts in the county did not know that more than a few hundred dollars would be used by them at each polling place, and of course were agreeably surprised when they learned that paymasters were on hand with $2,500 for each city poll. This gave them $22,500 in the city. In each of the thirteen country districts there was $700, making an aggregate of $31,600 for a corruption fund for the county, which last fall cast only 8,935 votes. Workers at the polls were told that they must not be bashful, and they were not, for they opened at $10, then went to $15, $20, and even $25 for votes The contracts were made by a well organized corps of workers, who brought the voters to the openings in the windows where the ballots were received, and then turned them over to ward leaders, who gave them tickets with one hand and openly handed them stuffed envelopes with the other, the price being understood by signs.

In the Third Ward, where Governor Hill introduced the "soap box" system many years ago, the Governor appeared this morning. A sight that must have made his heart leap with joy met his gaze—a well organized procession, principally of colored men, numbering over one hundred led by two Democratic heelers. Gov. Hill fell into line with the others, and in less than an hour the Republicans were overwhelmed by the corruption fund.

Why Farmers Should Patronize Fairs.

The Murfreesboro Index.

Farmers should go to the fairs ready and determined to impart and to gather information. They should rise above this mercenary consideration of cash premiums, which too often induces deception and destroys the legitimate benefits of the whole affair. They should should take to the fair that article about which they can give the most information, as well as the one about which they need more light, and let the scramble for cash be confined to those who can be reached by no other influence. Go, not to win, but to learn not to deceive a committee, but to help bring out useful points. The world moves. Improvement is the order of the age, and agriculture has had its full share of benefits from the skill of inventors and manufacturers, and once a year is not too often for farmers to inform themselves in regard to the advances that have been made. If they let the opportunity pass this season they will work at a disadvantage and be behind the times next year. He should go and see and be convinced. It may rain a part of the time; it may be hard work to walk about and look all these things over, but when he gets home from a well conducted and thoroughly examined fair, he will find himself climbing out of the old ruts. Some men try to excuse themselves for keeping their families away from the fair by saying that it is a money-making scheme, that the managers are getting rich out of it.

Ladies will find relief from their Costiveness, Swimming in the Head, Colic, Sour Stomach, Headache, Kidney troubles, etc., by taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator after dinner or supper, so as to move the bowels one a day Mothers will have better health and the babies will grow more robust by using the Regulator. If an infant shows signs of Colic, nothing like a few drops in water for relief. The genuine has the red Z on front of Wrapper.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all throat and lung diseases, quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

The greatest cure on earth for pain, Salvation Oil; sing the refrain.

"You out to-day, my friend, in this cold wind? I thought you were sick in bed with a cold." He said nothing but smiled a jolty smile and led me to the apothecary's shop, and pointing to a big advertisement of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, said: "; hereby hangs the tale; that tells the story."

STATE ITEMS

A great many bridges in Nash, Edgecombe and Halifax were carried away by the recent freshets.

A "cave-in" in the Swannanoa tunnel, caused by removing the old wooden braces to replace them with arches, delayed trains 36 hours last week. No one was injured.

The Tarboro Southerner says: One of the saddest and most unaccountable accidents happened in Falkland last week. Mrs. Charles Newton placed her baby, about a year old, in a chair and left the room for a few moments. When she returned she found her child hanging from the chair by the neck, and dead. In falling the neck had been broken.

The Greenville Reflector says: Mr J. G Sheppard, of Beaver Dam township, brought a very large bone into town one day last week which had been taken from a marl pit upon his plantation The bone was of a peculiar shape, weighed thirty seven pounds and is thought to have belonged to some animal or fish—probably a whale—of centuries ago.

On Sunday morning week there was an explosion in the kitchen of the Western Insane Asylum at Morganton by which two men were badly scalded, one it is thought fatally The coffee boiler, which must be an exrensive thing, exploded as the steam was turned on and it blew William Gaston and Thomas Caldwell, negro servants, out of the window. Gaston will die, but Caldwell, though very badly scalded, is likely to recover.

Valuable Remedies.

Turpentine is almost a sure remedy for croup Saturate a piece of flannel with it and put it on the chest, and in a severe case three or four drops on a lump of sugar may be taken inwardly.

A simple remedy for pain from sciatica is to heat a smoothing iron, wrap it in some woolen material that has been dipped in vinegar, and apply to the painful part. The iron is made magnetic by contact with the hot acid.

For earache take a bit of cotton batting, put upon it a pinch of black pepper, gather it up and tie; dip it in sweet oil and insert in the ear Put a flannel bandage over the head to keep it warm. It will give immediate relief.

To prevent a felon, take a cup of cold water, put into it a teaspoonful of saleratus, set it on the stove; put the finger threatened with the felon into the cold water and keep it there until it is so hot you cannot bear it, and the felon is killed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

On the second Monday in January next, at Manteo, Dare county, I will rent for the year 1888, the Store House, Ware House and Wharf annexed, now in the occupancy of John E. Goodwin. The Store house is a large one, and the Warehouse and Wharf situated upon the water so that Boats can lie at the wharf and unload into the warehouse. Rent secured or payable monthly, with power to eject if rent not paid.

J. W. ALBERTSON,
Nov. 16, 1887. Administrator

1888.

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ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Magazine is an organ of progressive thought and movement in every department of life Besides other attractions it will contain during the coming year important articles, superbly illustrated, on the Great West; articles on American and foreign industry; beautifully illustrated papers on Scotland, Norway, Switzerland, Algiers, and the West Indies; new novels by William Black and W. D. Howells; novelettes, each complete in a single number, by Henry James, Lafcadio Hearn and other popular writers; and illustrated papers of special artistic and literary interest. The Editorial Departments are conducted by George William Curtis, William Dean Howells and Charles Dudley Warner.

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1888.

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PETITION FOR SALE OF LANDS TO MAKE ASSETS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County—In the Superiour Court.

Wm. J. Griffin, Adm'r of Geo. W. Edney deceasd,

Vs

Mills Howell and wife, Parmethia Howell, Eva Maud Edney, Martha E. Edney, John Darden and wife, Mary J. Darden, Wm F. Edney, Herschel Edney, Wm. H. Coppersmith, Samuel Whitson, Rosabel Williams, Miles Edward Edney, Mary F. Edney, Jo. Ann Spence, James Spence and wife, John W. Edney Samuel Edney, B. F. Edney Miles Edney, Newton Edney, and Mrs E. Whitson, heirs-at-law of Geo. Edney dec'd

It appearing, by affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Court that Mills Howell & wife, Parthena Howell, Eva Maud Edney, Martha E. Edney, John Darden & wife, Margaret J. Darden, Wm. T. Edney, Herschel Edney, Rosabel Williams, Miles Edward Edney, Mary T. Edney and Newton Edney, some of the above named defendants reside out of this State and cannot, after due diligence, be found therein, and that said defendants are proper parties to this proceedings:

It is therefore, on motion, ordered the publication hereof be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a weekly newspaper published in Elizabeth City, requiring said defendants to be and appear at the office the undersigned at the Court House in said county, on Thursday, December 15th 1887, at 12 o'clock M., and answer or demur to the plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered in accordance therewith.

This is a proceeding begun by the plaintiff for the purpose of obtaining an order to sell certain real estate in Pasquotank county to make assets for the payment of outstanding debts against the estate of Geo W Edney dec'd,

J. P. OVERMAN,
Nov'r 2 1887. Clerk Superior Court

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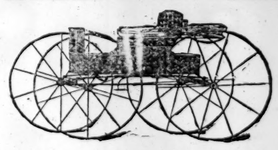

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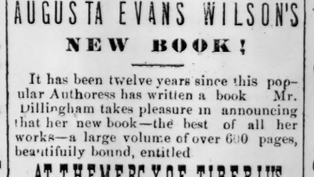

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accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

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The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
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THIS IS THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST CONVENIENT

And only co-operative System of selling watches. **The watches are** American Lever Stem Winders, containing every essential to accuracy and durability, and have, in addition, numerous patented improvements found in no other watch They are absolutely the only **Dust and Dampproof Movements** made in the World, and are jeweled throughout with GENUINE RUBIES. The **Patent Stem Wind and Set** is the strongest and simplest made. **They are fully equal for appearance, accuracy, durability and service, to any $75 Watch.**

Our Co-operative Club System brings them within the reach of every one.

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Boston, Mass.	Denver, Col.	Etc., etc.

A BIG

OPENING!

I have got to go to H. Weisels's and get me a new suit of clothes. This old one I have on I bought of him three yeass ago, and I thought that it would do me for another winter, but just the other day a notion got into my head to break one of my young mules and just see the consequence! I got on his back and he seemed to do all right—went along nice until he got to a large muddy place in the road, then he put down his head and kicked up his hind legs and the next thing I knew I was mired in mud from the crown of my head down, and this good old coat of mine just made an air hole in to let off the steam. See how nice it looks! Well, don't you know when I got up I felt of myself to see if anything was missing, for it seemed to me I never before went through the air so fast, That mule just knew what he was about from the first. Don't you know a mule will be good to you all of his life just to get a chance to kick you one time and think himself well paid in the end.

My wife was over to town last week looking for some nice dresses, and Sallie told me she went in all of the stores and looked, and none of them seemed to be as busy as Hill Weisel. He must be selling lots of goods. You ought to see the Cashmere dress my wife bought of him for 10 cents a yard; it was better than what we always have paid 12 cents for, and the Trecot dress she bought at 50 cents is the same kind I paid 75 cts for. Hill always told me he believed in selling goods RIGHT DOWN AT BOTTOM PRICES, and from the prices my wife paid for some of the things she bought I believe it cannot be beaten anywhere.

You cannot imagine my surprise when my wife showed me a very nice Newmarket Cloak she bought for $5 00; it was trimmed with Astrican and made of fine BERLIN TWILL. It is a dandy, and when the old woman goes to Church next Sabbath she will cut a swell! Well, I am going to town on Saturday and see Hill and buy me a nice suit of Clothes so I will not be "left." I want one of those fine PRINCE ALBERTS, with satin laced lappels, that he is selling so many of as they are all the latest style, and those I have seen fit to perfection,

I am also going to take my boy with me and have him fitted with one of those straight cut Sack Suits that look so nice that Hill is selling from $8.00 to $12.00, according to kinds and material, for I want John to look as nice and well as any one else.

My wife told me that when she was in the Store Fair week that Hill was crowded with customers all the time, and no wonder he is selling goods so VERY CHEAP. Why she bought nice fine Shoes of him cheaper than I ever anticipated they could be bought, and those Douglass Shoes she bought for $2.50 are as good as any shoes I ever saw at $4 00. They tell me that he is Agent for a great many kinds of goods and especially for Douglass Shoes.

I have often heard that Hill Weisel's was the place to get good honest goods and the worth of your money, but I never believed I could buy goods at the low prices asked for them in his store, but Hill says that he deals direct with the MEN WHO MAKE THE GOODS, and buys in large quantities, and therefore gets them at very low prices and can sell them cheaper than any other house in town.

I must not forget to mention the fine Underclothing that my wife bought there. She bought me a fine all wool Double Breaster and Double Back pair of Undershirts that cannot be beaten anywhere for the price, and I am so well pleased with them that I have been showing them to my neighbors, and they all pronounce them X. L. N. T.

Wife says that he has plenty more, but when my neighbors pay him a visit there will not be many left, for they are all saying that if they can find the Store they will surely go and buy their entire bill there.

So now I will give Hill's address. You go right down to the Water, and look down Water Street, and you will see a large new brick building, with fancy fixings on the top, with this sign:

Leader of Low Prices,

H. WEISEL.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1887

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. ——— ———— Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

A LIBERAL OFFER.

We have effected arrangements by which we will be able to furnish a copy of the Weekly National Republican, the leading paper at the National Capital, free to all new advance paying subscribers to the CAROLINIAN: that is, for $1.50, paid in advance, we will send both papers one year. This offer will also apply to all old subscribers who make themselves square upon our books.

☞See our premium offer at head of editorial page.

☞Attention is called to the advertisements of Harpers Magazine and Young People. Both are first-class periodicals.

☞Francis A. Brothers, a native and former resident of this county, died at his home in Wilson, this State, on the 10th inst, aged about 70 years. He left here about the year 1858.

☞Do not fail to read our "liberal offer" at top of local page. The National Republican is an ably conducted paper and it will keep you fully posted in all that transpires in the National Capital.

☞It is always a bad mark for any one if his character will not bear test of familiar acquaintance, and always a good mark if it will bear this test, It is only by this test that we really know what men are in the abiding principles which govern them.

☞If you can only afford to take one paper, and yet want to be kept posted in what is going on both at home and abroad, the CAROLINIAN is the paper for you. Examine every page of this issue and be satisfied. Only 75 cents for six months. Try it.

☞The appearance of roosters in the columns of Democratic papers these November days is untimely. This month is sacred to another bird—the Turkey! President Cleveland and Governor Scales practically say as much in their Thanksgiving proclamations.

☞Mr. Joseph Eves died at his home in Salem, this county, on Monday evening, November 14th. His death was quite sudden, being caused by apoplexy. He came to this county from Muncy, Pa, about 17 years ago. He was a good and successful farmer, and a most worthy man. His age was about 74 years.

☞About 1 o'clock on Thursday morning last there was an alarm of fire. The bakery attached to the building of H. C. Godfrey on the Northwest corner of Poindexter and Matthews streets was discovered to be burning. Before sufficient aid arrived the fire extended to the dwelling, totally destroying both. They were occupied by R. Koch as a bakery and confectionery. No insurance, The origin of the fire is a mystery.

☞In conversing a few days ago with an intelligent and observant gentleman who has traveled a good deal through the successfel agricultural sections of the North, he gave it as his opinion that the *possibilities* for the farmer her were not excelled anywhere, but that so long as the one-crop system, the tenauntry system the lack of proper economy on the farm and the neglect of the smaller crops prevailed the farming interest would remain in a backward condition. He said that in the parts of the country he had visited where the farmers were prosperous and independent, the farms were worked by the owners, crops were diversified, home made fertilizers were saved made and used, the soil was carefully prepared and thoroughly cultivated and business methods adopted in the handling of produce. And all this accords with our own observation.

☞We have a friend who is considerably worried and annoyed because of falsehoods circulated about him, and he solicits our advice. We answer, treat them with contempt. The man who has established a reputation in his community for veracity, integrity and honesty can't afford to spend much good time fighting lies. We never do. What is a lie? The cheapest and weakest things that issue from human malice in articulate speech. It is a cannibal, in that it is always mean enough to eat itself up if left alone. If no good man notices it nor takes it in for shelter it cannot survive, and dies in the street. There under foot and unnoticed, is the place for it to perish and go with the other garbage.

——The editor of the CAROLINIAN has had his share of experience in attacks of this kind, prompted by envy, malice and hatred. He has survived them all. Now and then there is a barking at him still. Aware of the object—to injure him, to annoy him and to make him unhappy—he foils them by declining to play his part in noticing them. He is willing to take his chances with the people among whom he has spentt he past eighteen years of his life and stewardship.

☞Money now is like some men who have it—close.

☞Ability without energy don't count much is this busy world.

☞Both cotton and rice are takfng an upward tendency in prices.

—FOR RENT: The Store Room recently occupied by Cooper & Swain, corner Main and Poindexter streets. Appiy to
D. S. KRAMER

☞Somebody says that the reason that Fall comes so regularly, at this time of the year, is that its action is autumn-matic.

☞There is this difference—the the miser grows rich by seeming poor; the extravagant man grows poor by seeming rich.

—FOR RENT The office now occupied by Judge Pool in 2d story of the CAROLINIAN Building. Possession given January 1, 1888.

☞The CAROLINIAN has no hobbies to ride, no axes to grind, no favors to ask. Devoted to the interests of the City, the County and the District, it aims to advance them all.

☞In this climate it is possible to have eggs and chickens suitable for the frying pan all through the winter. A hen is an egg-machine as a cow is a milk-machine, and properly cared for must of necessity perform its natural function. Bones should be gathered and saved, burned and crushed, and then with a small quantity of cayenne pepper, mixed with meal and made into dough and fed to the poultry.

☞The autumn days are here. To some they may be "melancholy," but to others they are bracing, invigorating, health sustaining. These latter can sing with the modern poet:

They's something kind o' hearty-like about the atmosphere
When the heat of summer's over and the coolin' fall is here—
Of course we miss the flowers and the blossoms on the trees,
And the mumble of the hummin'-birds an' buzzin' of the bees;
But the air's so appetizin' and the landscape through the haze
Of a crisp and sunny morning of the early autumn days
Is a pictur' that no painter has the colorin to mock—
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

☞In answer to "An Old Line Whig," we say the "color line" has no business in our politics, and as the Democrats each year are more and more reaching out to capture the colored vote, let Republicans insist on and make good nominations and fight the poltical battle on the living issues of the day—local self government, repeal of the internal revenue laws, good public schools and a wise protective tariff, and the people of North Carolina will rebuke the Bourbon Democracy as they did in the days of Henry Clay.

— A second hand double-seated two horse Carriage forsale, very cheap. Inquire at this office.

☞Well observes a recent writer that those who never laugh are to be pitied. It would seem that the well-springs of their being were dried up. A laugh stirs up emotions of pleasure, opens the flood-gates of feeling and makes us feel better. Faces are often rendered beautiful by a smile, a laugh, which otherwise are homely. A good hearty laugh is the proof tof feeling The finest metals dissolve the easiest. There are character, humor agd kindness in a laugh. Those who never laugh lack many of the noble attributes of humanity. The natural, cheery, clear ringing laugh indicates happiness. contentment, pleasure and a world of expression.

—Mrs. H. Murphy respectfully announces that she is ready to receive pupils in Free Hand sketching, and Oil Painting. Special terms to teachers.

☞Not long ago we took a few miles ride to the country, and met a number of farmers on their way to town, some with produce to sell, but a large number without. As we traveled along the public highway we took time to notice the system of farming and the condition of the farms of some of the men who had gone to town to spendthe day. There was great necessity for the repair of outbuildings, and the erection of additions or building new ones. The fences in many cases need attention and bushes cleared from the corners. Weeds were going to seed along the roadside as well as in the fence rows and in patches over the fields. There were barnyards strewn with manure, indicating that they had not been cleaned and the collection hauled to the starving fields for years. When we inquired at the farm houses for the men we wanted to see we were informed by the forlorn looking wife "that he is gone to town and I don't know when he will be back." This struck us as a decided drawback to the harmonious management of a farm. If the farmer has to go to town on business or to "see a man," he can and should know when he would be home, and he ought to let his wife know when to look for him. On our return home we met one of the farmers whom we saw with a load of produce returning with a big load of manure, and we silently took off our hat to him. His farm is neat, he is improving it, he is making money. What we saw that day so impressed us that we resolved to make a note of it, and here it is. We hope it may be profitably suggestive to some of our readers.

☞Many a farmer pays out money for fertilizers, while he allows his own barnyard to run to waiste.

☞Have the courage to discharge a debt when you have the money in your pockets.

—FOR SALE: A lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture, two good horses, Horse Cart, Road Cart, Harness, etc, etc. will be sold at the Court House on Saturday, the 19th inst, by M. B Culpepper, Auctioneer.

☞We are sorry we cannot accept the kind invitation to attend the first annual exhibition of the Carteret county Oyster, Fish and Game Association at Beaufort on the 14th —16th of December. Other engagements will prevent.

☞"Inquirer" asks, "What is the difference between coal oil, petroleum and kerosene?" Coal oil is made from coal by artificial processes; petroleum is the name of the same oil produced naturally, and kerosene is commonly applied to the refined oil as distinguished from the crude petroleum.

LOCAL [illegible]TION.

Mrs Go[illegible]e, the Temperance evangelist, was the guest of Mr and Mrs N. R. Zimmerman while here last week.—P. W. Melick and daughter, after an extended trip North, visiting friends and buying a large stock of fall and winter goods, reached home on Friday.—The prices in this market are; cotton 9c, corn 45c and rice from 88 to 90c.—At the A. M. Z. Church on the 26th ult, by Rev. S. F. Dickson, Jerry Davis was married to Susan Whitehurst, Both among our most respectable colored people.—Alice, wife of I. A. Leigh. one of our most prominent and well-to-do colored citizens, died, after a lingering illness, on Friday morning last.—The address before the Reform Club on Sunday was delivered by Rev. J. T. Whitley. It was quite interesting.—Several of our lawyers are attending Hyde Court at Swan Quarter this week.—Read the new advertisements. —The Dredging Machine of the Roper Co., is here to do work for Kramer, Godfrey and Zimmerman.—The new house of Major Bell, on the northeast corner of Shepherd and Martin streets, is enclosed, so is that of E. F. Lamb on Mathews street.—Rev. Mr Whitley has left for Conference. It is held this year at Danville, Va. We believe it is the desire of the congregation that he be returned —Fred Ziegler and Jarvis Seeley are attending the Fair at Franklin this week.—E. J. Barco is putting up a house for Mr C. Thompson near Newbegun.—Fowler & Co's stores will be closed on Thursday the 24th.—Mrs Bosworth, of Blossburg. Pa., is visiting her mother Mrs Underwood at the Albemarle House.—We are glad to see D. B. Bradford, who has been quite sick for the past ten days, able to be out again.—The CAROLINIAN "latch string" is always out. Call in when you come to town.—A small dwelling house at the southern end of the alley on Church street east of Road, occupied by a colored family, was burned about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The parents were out at work, only small children being at home. It was owned by Mrs Clara Bradford.—Mrs G. B. Barnard, of Bridget[illegible]J, arrived yesterday on a visit to parents Mr and Mrs G. B. Thom[illegible]on.—Mrs Russell, of Norfolk, is visiting her daughter Mrs W. W. Griffin.

Not Sound.

Free-traders assert that if we do not buy of other nations they will not buy of us. The unsoundness of this position is easily demonstrable in more ways than one, and it has been demonstrated times without number, but we have never seen the fact noted that at the very time when we buy less from other countries they buy more from us—namely in times of depression and low prices in this country.—Mannfacturers' Record.

How very prone to neglect the warning of the chilly feeling exhibited before the approach of a severe cold or fever! A dose of Laxador taken at such a time would, in all probability, prevent the establishment of serious disease.

Our mother, young and old, all praise Dr Bull's Baby Syrup; for it is the best thing for babies while teething. Price 25c a bottle.

"My friends" said a temperance lecturer, lowering his voice to an impressive whisper. "If all the grogshops were at the bottom of the sea, what would be the result?" And the answer came: "Lots of people would get drowned."

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to *brace* up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect sefaction or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box
FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH,

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

Monday 7th inst, was an auspicious day for Temperance in Elizabeth City, as it witnessed the arrival of Mrs Goodale among us. Many of our ladies hastened to Mrs Zimmerman's house to pay their respects to the gentle lecturer, and the evening found the Methodist Church crowded with people of all denominations to listen to a Prohibition lecture from the lips of a woman. Rev. Mr Whitley introduced Mrs Goodale in a few expressive words. She began by alluding to the fatigue of her journey, which had been charmed away by the sweet singing of the choir. She extended a cordial invitation to the choir to visit the next National Convention, saying that she was sure they could accomplish much good, if they accepted.

In a clear, well modulated voice, sweet and soft though not too low. she proceeded to prove clearly that Prohibition was not sumptuary. She defined the difference between High License and Prohibition by an anecdote. "High License gives the rumseller a license for a thousand dollars, a license for which he can sell your son whiskey till he falls in the gutter; Prohibition puts the whiskey in the gutter and *saves the boy.*"

The following day, Tuesday 3, P. M. our W. C. T. U. assembled to give her welcome and grateful thanks. Being asked to take the chair, she gracefully presided. After a short though earnest prayer she addressed our Union, or rather she gave us a most delightful "talking to." She bade us remember that we were banded together as Christian women not only against Intemperance, but against all forms of vice; that our mission was to save souls. She did not advise austerity or ascetism, She believed that a Christian woman should dress as well as she could afford, look as well as she could, eat as nice things as she could, place on her table, while doing all the good she was able to. She referred to herself as a timid woman to whom the publicity of her mission was a burden only lifted and borne for the love for the temperance work. and she implored all women, in their homes, by the cradle, in kitchen and parlor to each one try to do all they can for the success of Temperance and Prohibition. Later at 7:30 P. M, Mrs Goodale lectured in the Baptist Church. Rev. Mr Baker invited her to a seat on the platform and introduced her to the audience, after extending to her a most felicitous welcome. "Woman" he said "was not taken from man's head to rule over him, nor from his feet to be trodden on by him, but from his side, and by his side stands blooming, smiling, charming woman." Mrs Goodale gave an entirely new lecture She spoke of the legal side of the Prohibition Question and adduced many statistics. She noted the wide increase of sentiment for temperance. She mentioned the efforts being made in many Christian churches, the Roman Catholics, the Quakers, the Baptists and Methodists all over the United State were united on the temperance question. All over the world the women were spreading the Gospel of Total Abstinence. She did not proclaim, great power in this army. She only noted their efforts and closed with a familiar anecdote well applied to woman's work in the lecture field. A lady wishing to have a barn built and not being able to persuade her brother to build it, provided the lumber, took hammer and nails and continued morning after morning to hammer and pound on the lumber. At last one day her brother called out 'stop that racket! I'll build the barn.'" "So" she pleaded, "we women are hammering away at the barn of Prohibition, we cannot build it but we may be able to induce our brothers to come to the rescue and build it for us."

We noticed with much pleasure that the officers of the colored W. C. T. U. were present at both lectures. We are sure Mrs Goodale would have been pleased to call a meeting of their W. C. T. U. had time permitted, but she was obliged to leave the city Wednesday A. M. to meet other engagements.

Mrs Goodale's lectures gave general satisfaction She is evidently a woman of refined sensibilities, pre-eminently suited to shine in the social circle.

Our Band of Hope paid a visit to the Poor House last Saturday, The children carried books and flowers as gifts to the inmates. Mrs Zimmerman's extremely interesting report of the Convention at Goldsboro is unavoidably crowded out this week. An error crept into this column last week in the report of the Musical *Soiree*. Five gentlemen assisted in the concert—four only were mentioned last week. "You never mentioned 'Moonlight Will Come Again'" said one sweet girl to Cousin Eveleen "I thought it was one of the best things that night," So it was; but this vocal quartet e owed much to the fine voices of Messrs Kramer and Patterson, and Eveleen has said that all the gentlemen deserved more praise than she would give them! Later a fair matron whispered "Hooked for something about 'Les Dames De Seville' it was so sweely performed." It certainly was; the music flowed so gracefully as the graceful fingers playing the duet. Miss Annie Kramer and Miss Grace Melick were the performers. Miss Kramer in an exquisite costume of cream lace and diamonds, Miss Melick in cream satin trimmed with heliotrope.

The *Soiree* has created quite a sensation. We hope for another soon.

Magazines and novels for sale or rent, at the Photograph Gallery, Road St.
COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF NOV 9

To Rebus by M—N. Underwood—Wood—N is *under* the word wood. Read Under-wood.

☞Enigmas crowded out.

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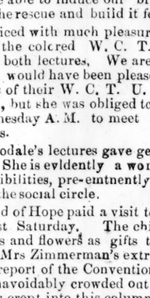

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight allum or phosphat powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

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Chew Lange's Pinga—The great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts.—Sold by all Druggists.

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Mail and Express (Southbound) leaves Elizabeth City 12,30 P. M., Northbound, leaves at 3:30 P. M..

Edenton Accomodation, daily except Sunday leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives 8,15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

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Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

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Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

☞Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., President St., Station: Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St., Station; New York by Penn'a R. R., Pier 27 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

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SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Oct'r 14, 1885.

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The Locks will admit 90 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

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TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he is still a
THE OLD STAND ON ROAD STREET,
And keeps on hand an assortment of Rifles Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery.
☞Repairing in his line promptly done
GEO. W. BELL.

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70 Road Street,
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Mr. COOK has a well selected stock of JEWELRY and SILVER-WARE, WATCHES CLOCKS. Ladies and Misses' Sets Pins and Ear Rings, Studs, Collar and Cuff Buttons Brackets Chains, Necklaces, etc.

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GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $50 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of many thousands of dollars. All is new.

IT DON'T SCARE US

Everybody else may complain, but

HARD TIMES DON'T TROUBLE US,

And they will not trouble you if you will come and trade with us.

We Know How TO Meet

Your wants and make our prices suit the times.

NOISY COMPETITION

Has no chance of scaring us. Goods well bought are half sold.

We Have Bought Well

And now we ask you to give us a call and look over our stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes,

HATS, CARPETS, ETC.

When you have looked it over carefully and inquired the prices, you will say that

We Can Sell Well!

This is not bluster. It is solemn truth. Our prices are lowest in the land, and the quality is higher than the highest

Save Your Dollars

By trading with us. We are always ready to see you.

MOSES WEISEL,

CORNER MAIN & WATER STREETS, ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

Wholesale Department.

FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store, and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

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Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO. have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 2 yards wide.

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Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Cloak and Clothing Department, where you can get Ladies and Childrens Cloaks & Wraps from Plush Cloaks at $20, down to $3.50.

FOWLER & CO., have 1300 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S., Shoe Store is ever run with Boots, Shoes and Hats, but every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

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Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco, James Reed & Co.'s Cakes and Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co.s R. M. Paints, Atmor's Mince Meat and English Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

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Strong, simple, well balanced. All have Top Lever, Low Hammers, Rebounding Locks, Interchangeable Parts, Extension Rib, Self-Fastening Compensating Fore End, Rubber Butt Plate.

Close Hard Shooting Guns at Long Range a Specialty.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
ITHACA GUN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

AN INDIAN REVOLT.

Rebellious Crow Indians in Battle Array in Montana.

A Fight With Troops in Which the Hostiles Were Whipped.

On October 3 the War Department at Washington was informed by telegraph that a number of young Crow Indians, under the leadership of Sword-Bearer, an ambitious young chief, had fired into the agency buildings in Montana. They had then just returned to the agency from a successful raid on the Piegans and were defiant and hostile. The agent was unable to arrest them with his Indian police and requested that troops be sent to his aid. In the meantime the young bucks were terrorizing the agency people. They rode about nights whooping and yelling and occasionally firing into the buildings and at white people of the locality.

Two troops of cavalry were immediately despatched from Fort Custer. They found the situation more serious than was expected. Sword Bearer had ordered other Indians to join his band until there were 200 or more of them. They had intrenched themselves on a height overlooking the agency and dared the authorities to arrest them. The two companies of cavalry were not strong enough to undertake their arrest, and three additional troops were hurriedly sent there.

The troops, however, were instructed not to attempt the arrest until the rebellious bucks had quieted down. It was then thought that after the excitement attending their victory over their old-time enemies, the Piegans, had subsided the offending young braves would surrender and blood-shed be averted.

A week later the Washington authorities directed Inspector Armstrong to investigate the affair. This he did, and a few days ago wired the War Department that the arrest of Sword-Bearer and his rebellious band was imperative. Additional efforts were made to get them to lay down arms and surrender, the various chiefs were appealed to and urged to use their influence. But all failed and the following dispatch from the agency announces the sequel:

Scout Campbell and Interpreter Tobacco Jake were sent to the Indian village yesterday morning to order the chiefs to come to General Ruger at headquarters. Pretty Eagle harangued the camp, and Crazy Head, Iron Fork, Dancing Woman, Kearney, Two Belly and Spotted Horse rode before to General Ruger's quarters. The following parley then took place:

Gen. Frank Armstrong—I have been sent by the Great Father to settle the trouble. You must give us everything and turn over the Chief besides the men. Gen. Ruger will settle it his way. That's all.

Pretty Eagle—We are willing to give up Sword-Bearer, but can't give up the others.

Gen. Ruger—I want all the bad young men. (To Crazy Head) I want your boy, too.

Pretty Eagle—We will go back to our camp.

Gen. Ruger—The Great Father sent me to take the bad young men and I must have them. They shan't be hurt, but must be punished.

Pretty Eagle—We will go back and talk to the Medicine Man.

Gen. Ruger—That is all I have to say.

Pretty Eagle and the other chiefs then returned to their camp. The cavalry were drawn up in full field order on the eminence fronting the Indian position. The Indians soon began riding about and singing war songs.

At the end of the time allowed the Indians to come in with the bad young men the cavalry advanced, the infantry took position, and the Indians open fire. At the first volley, Corporal Charles Sampson, of troop K, First Cavalry, was shot dead. Private Eugene Medley, of Troop K, was wounded four times.

The Indians took a position in the rifle pits and in the brush. The Hotchkiss rifle planted its first shot beyond the Little Horn. The next fell in the Indian camp and one Indian and a horse were killed.

The cavalry now advanced upon the Indians, driving them into the brush. Sword-Bearer was killed, being shot twice in the skirmish fire by G Troop, First Cavalry, commanded by Capt. F. C. Upham and Lieut. J. B. Aleshire. The Crow scout Fire Dog also claims to have fired the fatal shot. Nearly all of them came into the agency, only about twenty escaping to the hills. The latter are now being pursued by cavalry. The above named cover all the casualties except one man, who was slightly disabled by a fall. Five Indians are reported dead. There is no danger to the settlement.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

BUFFALO BILL'S Wild West Show has closed its successful London season.

"THE Railroad of Love" is the peculiar title of Mr. Augustin Daly's latest comedy.

ILMA DI MURSKA, the distinguished Hungarian singer, has arrived in New York from Europe.

MARY ANDERSON has closed a contract with Henry Abbey to make a tour of the United States and Australia in 1888 and 1889.

THE Booth-Barrett combination during its three weeks' engagement in Chicago drew over $75,000, a figure never before known in the history of the drama in this country.

A CONCERT company composed of some artists, with Miss Bessie Gilbert, the cornetist, has been organized and will go on a tour through the principal towns and cities of New England.

THE first day's advance sale for Mr. Irving's "Faust" at the Star Theatre in New York, is said to have reached $16,000, the largest sale of the kind known in America save Bernhardt's ($25,000 in Boston).

MRS. POTTER, the social star who has turned professional actress, opened recently in New York to a house packed with "society people." The tickets for the opening night were sold at auction, and realized large prices.

CRESTON CLARK is the latest and newest melancholy Dane. He is a son of John S. Clark, a nephew of Edwin Booth, and a grandson of Junius Brutus Booth. He made his debut in Richmond, and appears to have scored a hit.

A NEW tenor has made his appearance in Berlin, who is said to possess the much coveted C sharp. He was a successful animal painter, but one day he discovered that he possessed a voice, and now sings under the stage name of Ricardo.

NO CONCERT company appears to be considered complete this season unless its membership includes a violin player of the gentler sex. Sig. Campanini is to introduce as one of his company of artists Signorina Metaura Torselli, of whom all possible complimentary statements are being made.

TUA has made her American *debut*, at Chickering Hall, New York, and the verdict is that she is a great violinist—for a little girl. Boetel, the German tenor, has made his American *debut* at the Thalia Theater in New York, and the verdict is that he is a great singer of the Wachtel school.

CONSUL BISSINGER of Beirut, Syria, writes to the Department of State that no sailing vessel or steamer carrying the stars and stripes has entered the port of Beirut since 1880. The flag of the United States as an emblem of commerce is almost wholly unknown in that part of the world. Up to 1880, he says, American sailing vessels, bringing petroleum and returning with a various assortment of oriental goods, were sometimes to be seen, but at present this carrying trade is all possessed by European vessels. This unprecedented falling off in the petroleum trade between the United States and Syria the Consul attributes to a discrimination against that article of commerce in favor of Russian petroleum. Though the Russian oil is inferior to the American, a determined effort has been made to capture the Syrian market, irrespective of immediate pecuniary results.

A LADY living at Columbus, Ga., noticed that the dog kept barking as if something was wrong. Finally the dog came to her door and scratched upon it till she opened it. Then he ran under the house, indicating by his action that he desired her to follow him. The woman followed, and discovered a light under the house. She awoke the family, and an investigation showed that some one had placed a bundle of splinters on one of the sleepers. The fire was discovered just in time to save the residence.

NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States.

TWENTY-SEVEN suits for damages have been entered by Salvation Army men against Augusta, Maine, for alleged unjust arrests.

TWENTY-FIVE horses were smothered to death at a fire in a New York stable.

THREE counterfeiters who have been flooding Eastern Pennsylvania with spurious money have been arrested at Reading. The detectives obtained a full confession, giving a description of the place where the counterfeit money was made, and implicating a dozen persons.

AT Chenango Bridge, N. Y., on election day eleven women were allowed to vote. They voted the straight Prohibition ticket.

THE auction sale of the late Henry Ward Beecher's books, pictures and objects of art, in New York, gave many people an opportunity to secure mementoes of the Plymouth Church pastor. Some of the articles brought high prices.

South and West.

ADAM FIX, a boy of seventeen, shot himself dead in his father's barn at Cleveland, Ohio.

A FIRE has destroyed the village of Shady Grove, Ind.

TWELVE persons were drowned by the upsetting of the schooner Ocean Bird in Pasquotank Sound, N. C.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY, of Illinois, received an immense number of petitions from all parts of the country for and against the execution of the condemned Chicago Anarchists. Many of the petitions for mercy were signed by leading citizens.

A SEARCH of the cells occupied by the seven condemned Anarchists in the Chicago jail resulted in a startling discovery. In the cell of Lingg, one of the condemned men, were found four gas pipe bombs, hidden in a cigar-box. The bombs were believed to contain dynamite, and were handed to a chemist for examination. Friends of the prisoners claimed that the bombs had been secretly placed in Lingg's cell by the police in order to counteract the possible effect of the numerous petitions for mercy which had been sent to Governor Oglesby.

A FEW days before the time set for the execution of the Chicago Anarchists one of their number, George Engel, attempted to commit suicide by swallowing a quantity of laudanum which had been smuggled into his cell. He was restored to consciousness by a doctor.

A SHERIFF'S posse fired into a crowd of negroes at Pattersonville, La., killing four and severely wounding one. There had been trouble in the vicinity, and the militia had been called out. The colored men refused to disperse when called upon.

Washington.

MRS. CLEVELAND has received from Jamaica, West Indies, an elaborate fan, made in the Women's Self-Help Institution on that island, of native woods, ferns and flowers.

THE British Government will prosecute all persons who took part in the recent midnight meeting at Woodford, Ireland, at which the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant forbidding the meeting was burned. Among those to be indicted are two members of Parliament.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has written a letter of sympathy for settlers who have been evicted from their lands in Texas through proceedings in the State courts, but declares that the National Government is unable to interfere. The letter is in response to an appeal by General Weaver.

THE financial operations of the United States Navy during the past fiscal year were as follows: Amount appropriated, $8,188,506; drawn out by warrant, $15,152,136; balance in hand, $2,036,370; expended, as shown by vouchers, $14,894,291; amount covered paid, $258,501; carried to the surplus fund, $416,037. During the year $1,124,195 was paid out on account of 6,198 navy pensioners.

TOTAL receipts of the Post-Office Department from all sources for the last fiscal year were $48,837,009, and expenditures for the same period $52,381,077, leaving a deficiency of $3,544,068.

Foreign.

EIGHTEEN Nihilists have been arrested in Kieff and Odessa, Russia.

JAY GOULD has arrived in England.

A TYPHOON has ravaged the island of Hoi Ling, China. From 100 to 200 lives were lost.

THREE British soldiers and a number of Zulus were killed in a skirmish.

LATER NEWS.

SIDNEY F. SHELBURNE, a New York lawyer, while inspecting some machinery at the American Institute Fair slipped and fell upon the fly wheel of a huge engine. His body was crushed into a shapeless mass.

NEW JERSEY'S next Legislature will stand: Senate—12 Republicans and 9 Democrats; House—38 Republicans and 22 Democrats.

THE next New York Legislature will consist of 20 Republican and 12 Democratic Senators, 73 Republican and 55 Democratic Assemblymen. Belden (Republican) and Tracy (Democrat) have been elected to Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS' vote for Governor was as follows: Ames (Republican), 135,912; Lovering (Democrat), 118,311; Earle (Prohibition), 10,607; Marks (Labor), 818; total, 265,248; Ames's plurality, 17,611, against 9,473 last year.

THE next Virginia Legislature will be heavily Democratic. Five colored Republicans were elected.

INVESTIGATION of the affairs of the suspended Fifth National Bank, St. Louis, shows that the institution had been wrecked by its officers. C. C. Crecelius, the Cashier, has been arrested.

GREECE has been visited by a severe earthquake shock.

THERE were 310 deaths from smallpox in Havana in October.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, the American "champion bruiser," attracts great crowds in England.

THE German Crown Prince's throat trouble has returned. It is thought his days are numbered.

JAMES P. MCCABE was hanged at Honesdale, Penn., for the murder of Michael Riley.

TWO Italian laborers were instantly killed and five severely injured by an explosion of giant powder at Pittsburg, Penn.

MANY Governors of States and other leading men of both parties have replied to telegrams sent by the New York *World*, asking their views as to the effect of the recent elections. In every instance the reply was that the effect would be the renomination of Cleveland.

THE President has appointed John W. Emerson to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri; William Blanding, of Wisconsin, to be Register of Land Office at St. Croix, Wis.; J. R. Markley, of Nebraska, to be Register of Land Office at Niobrara, Neb.

EARTHQUAKE shocks have occurred in Southern Italy and Northern Ireland.

AN uneasy feeling prevails again in Europe, and it is feared once more that war cannot long be averted.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

SEVERAL Guatemalan revolutionists have been shot.

A MICHIGAN train ran over a fox and killed it the other day.

TRI-WEEKLY public receptions have been resumed at the White House.

A SOCIETY in Detroit of men sworn not to swear numbers nearly 1,000 persons.

KANSAS abounds in natural gas. There are 113 companies engaged in developing it.

BUREAUS for furnishing legal advice free to the poor is the latest thing in New York.

THE onion crop in the United States is this year about three-fourths of an average crop.

A WELL defined case of leprosy is reported to have been discovered in St. Louis by a prominent specialist.

IT takes 14,800,000 gallons of oil a year to keep the railways of Great Britain going, and the cost is nearly $2,000,000.

THE trade and shipping of table grapes, in California, has greatly increased, and it is safe to estimate it at nearly double that of last year.

SUGAR-CANE in Louisiana, although it has fallen off somewhat in general condition, is still the best grown crop in Louisiana for many years.

A LATE steamer from San Francisco for China took out 200 tons of mining machinery and six skilled American miners to aid in the mineral development of that country.

THE Piedmont Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., netted a cash profit of $10,000, besides paying over $150,000 for the buildings and grounds. On account of this success there will probably be a World's Fair there in 1889.

ACROSS THE WIRES.

Events of Importance Flashed Over the Telegraph.

Mexican Bandits Create a Reign of Terror On the Rio Grande.

A reign of terror exists in the up-river border counties of Texas, between Edinburg and Roma, the result of the shocking depredations of Mexican bandits. Since the abduction of Senor Barara, whose friends had to pay $1,500 ransom, almost every merchant has received threatening letters ordering payment of heavy sums on the penalty of abduction and torture. The wealthy never travel without a heavy guard. The border Sheriffs, who are poorly paid, are doing what they can with their Deputies, to hunt the robbers down, and a small force of rangers has been sent by Governor Ross to Rio Grande City, but it is feared that the whole force is not strong enough to round the bandits up in such a long extent of wild bottom and wooden country. District Judge J. C. Russell, who is a large ranch owner in Starr County, acknowledged that the civil authorities were unable to cope with the matter. In the meantime the bandits are continuing their work. On Monday, at high noon, they entered the Havana Ranch, in Hidalgo County, a place of about 500 inhabitants, surrounded the store of Magdileno Flores, drove the occupants out, and robbed the place of every bit of goods it contained. They then tore off the doors, smashed the windows, and threatened to return and sack and burn every house in the place. The band numbered twenty-one men. The day before another party of bandits, about twenty strong, attacked the Attasosca Ranch, on the San Juan river, a few miles above Camargo, Mexico, and sacked the place, abusing and outraging the people. They were pursued by Mexican cavalry under Captain Lamadrido, and Plasuelas, a leader, and another bandit were secured. Plasuelas was executed at Camargo, and the other will suffer the same fate. Lamadride, an active officer has at his command all the men that he wants, and gets a step in rank for every bandit captured. President Diaz has ordered that the severest measures be used to put down banditage on the border, and General Velain, in command of this military district, is anxious to co-operate with the American authorities, and drive out and eliminate these pests. The State authorities of Tamaulipas are very lukewarm. Their party newspapers openly attack Velain for causing the capture of Lorenzo Vela, a noted bandit, and the murderer of Sheriff Martin, of Stair County, who was sent to the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa, at Vera Cruz, and are trying to excite a sentiment among the people in favor of the wretches and against the party of law and order.

A Man Kills his Wife, Child, and Brother-in-Law.

Mrs. Mary Bruner, the mother of Mrs. Charles B. Brownfield, called about 10 A. M. the other day at the house of her daughter in Louisville, Ky. No one answered the door-bell, and she went to the window, raised it and pushed back the shutters. In the middle of the doorway between the room occupied by her daughter and husband and little daughter of eight or ten years, and the room occupied by William Bruner, a brother of Mrs. Brownfield, was the body of Charles Brownfield, suspended by a strap attached to the lintel. On a bed in a dark corner lay the body of William F. Bruner with his throat cut. On another bed were the forms of his wife and child, age nine, their hands were almost severed from their bodies. Beneath Brownfield's feet lay the razor with which the murders had been committed. On the bureau in the parlor lay a letter written by Brownfield, acknowledging himself as the triple murderer, and declaring that gambling had been his ruin. He was twenty-seven years old.

Damage Done by Hunters.

A dispatch from Portia, Ark., says: "The woods for ten miles around have been on fire for four days. Cotton fields have been burned, corn cribs, barns, dwelling houses and fields ruined. The woods are bare, stock is coming out for shelter and some being run out on account of the fire. Unless rain should come the damage will be widespread."

A dispatch from Anna, Ill., says: "For some days disastrous fires have been raging in the hill lands, the woods and bottom lands of this region and in the swamps across the river in Cape Girardeau County, Mo. The long drouth has made everything as dry as tinder, and rain is fervently prayed for."

Hanged for Murder.

Tuck Agee was hanged in the inclosure of the Lexington (Ky.) jail on Friday. On Sep. 22, 1886, Agee murdered his brother-in-law, James Faulkner, during a quarrel about the ownership of two dozen roasting ears.

On the same day Henry Robinson (colored) was hanged at Union Springs, Ala. In May last he murdered an aged colored man who had a young wife, and was the cause of the trouble.

Precautions Against Cholera.

Quarantine Commissioner Nichols, of New York, has called upon Secretary Fairchild in Washington and had a long interview in regard to the adoption of measures to protect the Atlantic ports against cholera-infected vessels. It is understood that the Commissioner held that such infected vessels should be turned back upon arrival in America and compelled to return to the country whence they came.

A PRINCE'S PERIL.

The German Crown Prince Has Cancer of the Throat.

The German Crown-Prince, and successor to the throne of Germany, has long been suffering from a throat trouble, and it is now admitted that the disease is of a cancerous character. A Berlin dispatch says:

Sorrow and excitement prevail among all classes. The one question on everybody's lips is: "What will the next few hours bring?" Prince William to-day sent a telegram to the Emperor, saying: "Father looks very well." The latest report from San Remo is to the effect that the Crown Prince is composed, and personally writes telegrams for the Emperor, but that he has not spoken since Saturday, except in cases of absolute necessity.

It is said on authority that all the doctors agree that the Crown Prince is afflicted with cancer, but that a further examination is needed to decided whether it will be necessary to excise the whole larynx or only part of it.

All court festivals have been stopped. The hunting party fixed for Saturday has been countermanded. The *National Zeitung* in a long article cites several cases as dangerous as that of the Crown Prince, which were treated with success by Drs. Haen and Bergman. Medical men deny the assertion of Dr. Storck that it is too late to operate. Successful cases are on record in which cancer appeared fourteen months before operation.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef, good to prime	7½		10
Calves, common to prime	5	@	8½
Sheep	5½	@	6¾
Lambs	5	@	6½
Hogs—Live	5	@	5¾
Dressed	6	@	6¾
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 25	@	4 40
West, good to choice	3 50	@	4 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red	83	@	83¼
Rye—State	56	@	58
Barley—State	97	@	98
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	52¼	@	53¼
Oats—White State	—	@	37
Mixed Western	32½	@	34
Hay—Med. to prime	70	@	85
Straw—No. 1, Rye	70	@	75
Lard—City Steam	6 70	@	7 40
Butter—State Creamery	26	@	27
Dairy	19	@	21
West. Im. Creamery	16	@	21
Factory	12½	@	16
Cheese—State Factory	10	@	11¾
Skims	5	@	9
Western	9½	@	11
Eggs—State and Penn	23	@	24
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	3 25	@	3 75
Sheep—Good to Choice	3 25	@	3 75
Lambs—Western	4 75	@	5 35
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 70	@	4 80
Flour—Family	4 75	@	5 15
Wheat—No. 1	84	@	84½
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	43½	@	43¾
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	—	@	30¾
Barley—State	64	@	65
BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice	7¾	@	10¼
Hogs—Live	5¾	@	6
Northern Dressed	6¾	@	7¾
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	17 00	@	17 50
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	4 70	@	4 95
Corn—High Mixed	—	@	56¾
Oats—Extra White	36	@	36½
Rye—State	60	@	65
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	7	@	7½
Sheep—Live weight	3½	@	3¾
Lambs	5½	@	5¾
Hogs—Northern	4½	@	5
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 50	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red	81¾	@	82
Corn—State Yellow	5¾	@	51½
Oats Mixed	32	@	33
Rye—State	52¾	@	53
Butter Creamery Extra	25	@	26
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	—	@	12

SAVED FROM THE ROPE.

Two Chicago Anarchists to Live—One Commits Suicide.

The anxiety which the people of Chicago had felt for many days was relieved in a measure on Thursday by the announcement that Governor Oglesby had decided to interfere only in the case of two of the seven condemned Anarchists, Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab. His reasons for not interfering in the case of Spies, Parsons, Lingg, Engel and Fischer were that they were guilty and had not asked for executive clemency as guilty men, but had demanded freedom as innocent men. Louis Lingg, by some means unknown, secreted in his cell a small dynamite shell. Placing this in his mouth Thursday morning, he blew his jaw and neck to pieces. He lingered for several hours in agony. His death and the commutation of his companions left four men to be hanged on Friday. A Chicago paper gives the following account of the terrible riot which led to the arrest, trial and condemnation of the seven men:

It was May 4, 1886, a day only equaled in importance in the history of Chicago by October 9, 1871—the date of the great fire—that the memorable circular, "Revenge! Workingmen, to arms!" was struck from the type of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office, and was sent broadcast among the socialistic and anarchistic groups of the city. Carried away with the fury of their followers the leaders believed that the time of the "bloody revolution," so long predicted and prepared for, was at hand, and the hour for action had come.

That night a meeting was called on Haymarket Square, ostensibly to denounce "the latest act of the police," in dispersing the crowd of strikers about the McCormick Reaper Works. A vague but very certain feeling or presentiment ran through the city that the meeting meant trouble, and that a struggle for supremacy between the Anarchists and the police was to take place. The night, at first pleasant, darkened along toward nine o'clock. An express wagon was placed near the alley north of Randolph street and near the Crane Manufacturing Company's establishment, and was utilized as the speakers' stand. Some two thousand people stood in the street about the wagon when August Spies took his place upon it and began to talk. His words added fuel to the flames. The police were massed in reserve on the adjacent streets, ready to march to the scene at the first sound of trouble